

Helicopters join search for Colorado flood victims

DENVER, Colorado, Aug. 3, (R) — Helicopters taking advantage of the first clear weather since Sunday today flew over miles of wrecked homes, twisted cars and devastated roads, searching for survivors of the big Thompson River flood.

About 77 people are known to have died and 57 bodies have been recovered from the flood which swept down the twisting Rocky Mountain canyon northwest of here late on Saturday night and early Sunday.

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جورن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1976 — SHA'ABAN 8, 1396

Sudan court reaches verdict

KHARTOUM, Aug. 3, (AFP) — A state security court trying 57 people for alleged involvement in last month's abortive coup against President Jaafar Nimeiry has reached its verdict and has submitted it for confirmation by the authorities, the Sudanese News Agency reported here.

Another court, which is trying the alleged ringleader, ex-Brigadier Mohammed Nur Saad, and 21 other people, has begun its deliberations and is expected to reach a verdict in a few days, the agency said.

Price: 50 fils

91 evacuated from Tal Al Zaatar; but Wednesday ceasefire unlikely

BEIRUT, August 3, (Reuters).

THE International Red Cross (ICRC) today evacuated 91 wounded from the besieged Palestinian refugee camp of Tal Al-Zaatar and the chief ICRC representative said people still in the battered enclave are dying of hunger and thirst.

The Red Cross carried out today's evacuation under a truce broken by sporadic sniping and machinegun fire. Those taken from the beleaguered camp were the first to leave it since it initially came under rightist shellfire six weeks ago.

The ICRC representative, Mr. Jean Hoefliger, who entered the camp today, told a press conference that the evacuation would continue tomorrow and every day thereafter until all the wounded had been brought out.

Mr. Hoefliger said he had been told in Tal Al-Zaatar that there were about 1,000 badly wounded people in the camp out of a total population of 30,000.

He said the lack of water was the most acute problem facing its surviving inhabitants.

Mr. Hoefliger said 16 lorries would be used in tomorrow's evacuation compared with nine today. Two ambulances have also been pressed into service.

He said that among the evacuees was Swedish nurse Eva Stahl, whose husband — a Palestinian militia commander — died nearly two months ago.

She is in serious condition after having had one arm amputated and suffering a miscarriage during the siege of the camp.

Arab League Envoy Dr. Hassan Sabri Al-Kholi, who has played an important part in preparing the way for the evacuation, said most of those brought out today were women and children.

Mr. Hoefliger indicated that the evacuees are people who have a chance of recovery. Serious cases still in Tal Al-Zaatar were dying every day and it was therefore "very important to continue this operation."

"It's important that we continue

until the evacuation of all the wounded in Tal Al-Zaatar camp is complete," the Red Cross representative said.

Observers said this could mean a lengthy operation, as rightist gunmen besieging the camp in south east Beirut said they would begin shelling certain buildings as soon as the Red Cross team had left today.

The agreement reached with the warring parties only allows the ICRC team to evacuate wounded people from the camp. It makes no provision for unwounded civilians to escape the siege, despite their desperate need for food and water.

Dr. Kholi said the nationwide ceasefire planned to begin tomorrow morning would not be implemented.

"There are still some points on which we are working," the envoy said. "We want to be slow but sure. For this we are very patient but persistent."

He said there had been six hours of discussions yesterday on the ceasefire, which would have been the 54th in Lebanon's 16-month-old civil war.

Dr. Kholi and the commander of the Arab League peacekeeping force here, Major-General Mohammed Hassan today met rightist leaders to discuss the proposed ceasefire.

Dr. Kholi told reporters the Arab League force here, including some 3,000 men, would be reinforced "very soon." But he gave no details of exactly when, and how many additional troops would come here.

He said the first new troops to arrive would be from Saudi Arabia.

Saudi troops were the first men of the Arab League force to play an active role in Lebanon, and for two weeks have held positions in leftist-controlled Beirut on the

line separating the warring sides. They have come under fire from rightists while manning the buffer zone.

(Continued on page 6)

Viking tries new test to solve Martian puzzle

PASADENA, California, Aug. 3, (R) — The Viking 1 spacecraft today turned its attention to cooking, with scientists hoping the result would solve the mystery about life on Mars.

The only ingredient was a small sample of the planet's soil, which Viking was to grind and then bake to burn off gases.

These gases will reveal the chemical composition of the soil, which in turn could indicate whether conditions were right for life to exist.

Confirming that the spacecraft's scooper arm had obtained soil for the organic compounds test, scientists here said they were eagerly awaiting the result to clear up confusion over readings which came in on Saturday from a biology test.

Biologists, puzzled by the first readings from Viking which could indicate microscopic life forms or unusual chemical reactions need the fresh result to solve the puzzle. These readings should be available tomorrow.

The organic test failed last week shortly after Viking landed in the Martian northern hemisphere because an instrument in the craft's laboratory did not signal that it had received the correct amount of soil.

This time the instrument was by-passed, and the success was confirmed by the laboratory's closed-circuit television.

Ethiopia thanks Nimeiry for peace initiative in Eritrea

KHARTOUM, Aug. 3, (R) — Col. Asrat Desta, a member of Ethiopia's ruling Provisional Military Council and head of an Ethiopian delegation visiting Sudan, said today he had thanked President Jaffar Nimeiry of Sudan for his country's "initiative to solve the Eritrean problem."

Colonel Asrat also told a press conference here he had asked President Nimeiry to "continue his efforts to convince the brothers" in Eritrea to negotiate with Ethiopia.

Eritreans want complete independence from Ethiopia. Ethiopia has formed a special committee for the administration in the Eritrean region, he told the press conference.

Colonel Asrat added that formation of the committee came within the framework of the Eritrean problem settlement programme offered by the Ethiopian government last May.

More than 100,000 Eritrean refugees live in Sudan.

The Ethiopian delegation arrived here on Saturday and delivered a message to President Nimeiry from the Ethiopian head of state, Brigadier General Teferi Bante congratulating the president on crushing the abortive coup against him last month.

Tehran, London major stops on Kissinger itinerary

WASHINGTON, August 3, (Agencies).

SECRETARY of State Henry Kissinger sets off for Iran Wednesday amid a controversy over massive U.S. arms sales to the Shah.

With purchases of 10,000 million dollars of U.S. weapons in the past four years, Iran is confronted with what appears to be a sizable abundance of American arms as the Shah attempts to transform his country into a developed, industrial state.

Dr. Kissinger will attend the third session of the U.S.-Iran Joint Commission, formed in November 1974, and discuss progress on a programme to increase trade (excluding oil) between the two countries by 15,000-million dollars over the next five years.

Dr. Kissinger met South African Ambassador R.F. Botha in Washington today, before leaving for London where he will discuss the situation in southern Africa with British Prime Minister James Callaghan.

Mr. Kissinger will be visiting London on his way to Iran.

After spending two days in Iran, Dr. Kissinger will make a brief stop in Afghanistan for little apparent reason, apart from reaffirming friendly relations.

He then flies on to Pakistan, which he last visited in October 1974. Since then the United States has lifted an arms embargo on Pakistan and military sales orders have increased to a projected 50 million dollars next year, as

West Bank strike continues

OCCUPIED Jerusalem, Aug. 3, (R) — Most Arab shops throughout the occupied West Bank remained closed today for the third day running in protest against Israel's imposition of value added tax (VAT) on goods and services.

The strike has so far passed without violence, except for Nablus where groups of youngsters who stoned buses carrying Arab labourers to work in Israel were dispersed by Israeli forces.

Kissinger delivers strong statement on Africa

BOSTON, Massachusetts, August 3, (Agencies).

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday appealed to South Africa to "recognise that the wind of change is again blowing through Africa."

Speaking to the National Urban League on the eve of his Asian tour, Dr. Kissinger also said the "white population of Rhodesia must recognise the inevitable and negotiate for a solution which respects the basic interests while there is yet time."

The secretary of state spoke severely in an appeal to South African leaders. He said "apartheid mocks any definition of human equality" and promised that the United States, "true to its own beliefs, will use all its influence to encourage peaceful change, equality of opportunity and basic human rights in South Africa."

He termed recent disturbances in South Africa's black schools "warning signals" and urged South Africa to "heed" them.

"The presence of foreign troops in Angola — there are an estimated 12,000 to 15,000 Cubans still in the country after the civil war — was increasing the risks of violence," Mr. Kissinger continued.

Coupling his warning with an appeal to all those involved to aim for negotiated settlements and heed changes taking place on the continent, Mr. Kissinger declared: "With thousands of foreign troops north of the Namibian border and with intensifying warfare in Rhodesia, a far more volatile climate for violence exists in southern Africa."

He further said the need to progress to settle the South African issue had become "imperative." The United States favoured the setting of a sure date for independence of the territory.

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Cabinet meets in Irbid to tackle regional problems

IRBID, August 3.

IN an unusual move, the entire cabinet held its Tuesday meeting in the Irbid Chamber of Commerce, to which the governor and regional officials were invited. The move was interpreted as an attempt to show government concern for regional development problems and to let local officials in on the decision making process.

The meeting, headed by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, tackled the problems of water, cement and electricity shortages and the extension of governmental health services to the Irbid region.

During the meeting it was decided to allocate nine water tanks for supplying the Irbid governorate with suitable quantities of fresh water. The rate of water pumping from Al Azraq will be increased from 100 cubic metres per hour to 300 cubic metres by the first half of this month. The cabinet also decided to step up the rate of water pumping from Al Ddeil valley to 600 cubic metres beginning with next October.

Premier Badran said the government intends to build a new 400-bed hospital in the Irbid governorate to be attached to the Yarmouk university. A medical city for the armed forces in the governorate, similar to the Hussein Medical City in Amman, is also envisaged.

To solve the cement shortage problem, the cabinet decided that the cement company should set up a permanent centre in the city of Irbid for the distribution of this commodity under the supervision of the governor.

Premier Badran explained that with the arrival of the imported cement within the next ten days, this commodity will become available in substantial quantities by the middle of this month. One hundred thousand tons of imported cement were ordered through agreement between the Jordan Cement Company and foreign firms.

The prime minister also declared that the electricity problem will be solved this year by linking the Dera-Irbid line through a ten megawatt high tension cable in the first stage and a 100 megawatt high tension cable in the second stage.

The cabinet further decided to take the necessary measures to open new clinics, post offices, roads and schools in the governorate's towns and villages which stand in need of these services.

The cabinet meeting was attended by the Irbid governor, the mayor, the director of the Jordan electricity authority, the deputy chairman of the natural resources authority, directors of government departments and the district governors.

The prime minister emphasised the importance of such meetings to deal with various domestic problems.

During the meeting, the cabinet heard reports from the governor, the consultative council of the governorate and the mayor of Irbid on their respective needs and on the projects to be implemented in the governorate within the five-year development plan.

Soares policy statement meets with barrage of opposition questions

LISBON, Aug. 3, (AFP) — Prime Minister Mario Soares today was submitted to a barrage of questions from rightwing and leftwing opposition parties in the national assembly on the programme of his minority socialist government which he detailed in a 10-hour speech yesterday.

Opposition M.P.'s pressed Mr. Soares on many points of the programme, and observers said this indicated the assembly debate on the subject, scheduled to open on Thursday, was likely to be a stormy one.

But they added that Mr. Soares' 11-day old government was expected to weather the storm.

Although he was applauded only by his own party, there was no demonstration of open hostility, and observers believed a censure motion in the debate later this week was unlikely.

Francisco da Carneiro, leader of the Popular Democratic Party said however: "It is not through obtaining approval for its programme that the minority government of the Socialist Party will be transformed into a national government and similarly its programme will not be transformed into a national plan."

Interruptions by Communist party and Popular Democratic Uni-

on members showed their preoccupation with a possible rightwing resurgence.

The Communists also expressed concern that nationalisation might be jeopardised by the Soares government.

The Prime Minister replied that his idea of "competitive co-existence" of the private and public sectors did not mean that private enterprise would be allowed to compete with the public sector in key areas.

For this reason, he added, no private banking institutions would be permitted.

In reply to Mr. da Carneiro's questions on the economy, Mr. Soares said Portugal was having difficulty raising loans abroad. He confirmed that a third of the national bank's gold stocks were mortgaged abroad.

Opposition members appeared ready to see how the Soares team operated in practice, but to keep it under close scrutiny.

The communist daily O Diario today described the government's programme as lacking in boldness and firmness and "closing its eyes to the existence of the struggle of the classes."

It said the Socialist Party had to choose between restricting freedom or defending it.

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The Israelis are at it again

The eyes of the world are once again turned on the West Bank as the strike there against the Israeli imposed, value added tax goes into its third day.

Value added tax (VAT) is collected at each stage in the production and distribution process. The final tax is borne by the consumer. A trader carrying on business is charged by the suppliers of goods and services with VAT (input tax). The trader then charges the customer for services supplied (output tax). The West Bank trader will then have to pay the Israeli authorities the difference between the output and input tax.

The tax in question is an eight per cent levy that will be imposed on the goods and services of industrialists, merchants and small shopkeepers, which is calculated to bring the inhabitants of the occupied territories into line with Israelis who have been subjected to a similar tax since July 1.

The problem, of course, is that the Arabs who are going to be subjected to this tax are not Israelis. The areas to which goods are cheaper than Israeli produced equivalents. An Arab areas; the West Bank is still part of Jordan. The strikers are refusing to pay the tax on principle for that reason.

They are also refusing to pay the levy because they do not expect to see any of it again in terms of services by the Israeli administration of the occupied territories. The citizens of the occupied territories do not enjoy the same civil or economic rights and privileges as the Israelis. A trader in the West Bank has to depend on Israelis for imports; a farmer depends on them for seeds and fertilizers. Arab agricultural goods are cheaper than Israeli produced equivalents. An Arab labourer is paid lower wages, even if he travels to work within Israel proper.

The Arabs, in short, are second class economic inhabitants of areas which even Israel does not officially claim are part of the Jewish state.

So what is the point behind this "economic integration?" It cannot be justified in terms of either legality or fairness. The only explanation is that the Israelis decided to raise more money from the occupied territories to help them with their own economic difficulties. The Arabs are being asked to help keep the Israeli economy going. But this is the economy of an enemy state, a state that holds them in subjugation.

Last but not least, Israeli shopkeepers, traders and industrialists have the right to strike; this right is strictly denied to their equivalents in the occupied areas. An Arab shopkeeper is certain to have his premises closed down for months simply for going on strike. Why don't the Israelis try "bringing things in line" where that is concerned.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Two leading Jordan newspapers, Al Rai and Al Shaab Tuesday once more chose developments in the Lebanese crisis as the topic for their editorial comments.

The papers sounded an optimistic note, especially with regard to the possible evacuation of the Tal Al-Zaatar refugee camp near Beirut and a new ceasefire scheduled for today, Wednesday.

Al Baath of Damascus continued to hit hard against what it calls Egyptian attempts to poison the Arab atmosphere by attacking the recently concluded Syrian-Palestinian agreement on Lebanon. The third leading Jordanian daily, Al Dustour, however spoke about efforts that were being made to clear the "dusty" Arab atmosphere.

There is unreserved optimism in Lebanon this time, Al Rai declares. It says following the Syrian-Palestinian agreement the knotty strife in Lebanon has begun to untie itself; the claims took the "true measure" of the various claimants and the inevitable Arab presence gained a solid foothold.

Al Rai adds that one more factor that calls for optimism is that the Damascus agreement has toned down the extreme demands of the rightists, putting them face to face with the solid movement by Damascus towards a solution.

As to those who criticised the agreement, they had no more than criticism to offer... because they have not presented an alternative to the agreement.

Al Shaab thinks the agreement to evacuate the wounded from Tal Al-Zaatar points to the success of efforts to establish a ceasefire, preliminary to more detailed agreements for halting Arab bloodshed.

The paper quotes observers as saying that the expected agreements would be negotiated within the framework of the Syrian-Palestinian accord, especially with regard to the formation of a joint Syrian-Lebanese committee to supervise the ceasefire and the adoption of deterrents against any violation of the truce.

Al Shaab reiterates its opinion that Syria is the best qualified power to play the role of the saviour of Lebanon, and to thwart dangers to the Arab homeland arising from the Lebanese civil strife.

The Damascus daily Al Baath Tuesday continues to accuse Egypt of sabotaging the Syrian-Palestinian agreement in a bid to cover up the Sinai agreement, and preparing to end the state of war with the Israeli enemy.

The paper says that Egypt, which has turned its back on the Arab nation, and cheaply sold out the Arab cause — that of Palestine — is now pretending to defend that very same cause through its slanderous attempts to undermine Syrian-Palestinian relations.

But, the paper says, surely no sane man would believe or trust in Egyptian allegations of keenness to defend national Arab interests.

Al Dustour suggests that the Arab nation was never in greater need of purifying the atmosphere from the "dust of differences, sensitivities, and attempts to outbid each other than at the present time."

The paper describes the pan-Arab situation as flaccid, because of the dislocation in Arab ranks, while the Zionist enemy feverishly continues to execute its well drawn-up designs, aimed at freezing the Arab issue. The enemy is leaning heavily on the people of the occupied areas, in order to compel them to either melt in its crucible, or quit the land.

Al Dustour says that given this sad situation which demands rectification, it is not strange that Saudi-Kuwaiti efforts are being made to cleanse the Arab climate.

"Every sincere Arab is called on to support these endeavours until they bear their fruit, so that the Arabs may direct their efforts to facing up to the enemy's evil designs; and getting their dormant issue moving again."

The present uprising in the West Bank should serve as the best reminder for the Arabs of the need to discharge their national duties in a concerted effort, the paper concludes.



Canada ready to finance tourist project in Aqaba

AMMAN. — Jordan is to establish a big tourist project at Aqaba on the Red Sea, the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat has said. The project Mr. Barakat added will cost JD50 million.

The Canadian government, he said, has expressed its readiness to finance the project at the talks held between His Majesty King Hussein and Canadian leaders during his recent visit to Canada.

JCO to buy fodder from Syria, Iraq

AMMAN. — A delegation representing the cooperatives societies leaves here Wednesday on a tour of Syria and Iraq to purchase large quantities of fodder. These quantities will be resold to local poultry farms at low prices to help them meet the unexpected rise in price of feedstuff and break the monopoly of local feedstuff merchants.

The Jordanian Cooperatives Organisation (JCO) had earlier contacted the Syrian Peasants' Union and the Iraqi Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Societies for that purpose.

Irbid, Damascus linked by coach

AMMAN. — A new regular overland route between Irbid and Damascus will be opened on Thursday. Two daily trips by Pullman coaches will start operations on that day.

The first, from Damascus to Irbid, and the second from Irbid to Damascus.

A similar regular daily overland route was opened last February between Amman and Damascus.

U.S. contributes to UNRWA

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 3. (R). — The United States yesterday handed over a cheque for \$16,900,000 in complete a pledge of \$26,700,000 in contributions for 1976 to the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for the Palestinian refugees (UNRWA).

The agency is in severe financial difficulties and its Commissioner-General, Sir John Rennie

Antiquities head visits Tal Hisban archaeological site

AMMAN. — The Director-General of Antiquities Mr. Yacoub Oweiss Tuesday visited the Tal Hisban site where he inspected the archaeological excavations currently being undertaken there by an archaeological team from St. Andrews University in the U.S.

The team, which includes 100 persons, between experts and archaeology students, has succeeded so far in uncovering a large number of valuable archaeological finds which date back to the iron, Roman, and Islamic, ages.

Mr. Oweiss was accompanied on his tour by his assistant Yussuf Al Alami.

U.S. development loans discussed

AMMAN. — The Director of the Amman Chamber of Commerce Mohammad Tijani Tuesday received the investment officer of the U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), Mr. Burton Bostwick, who briefed him on the corporation's activities in guaranteeing U.S. joint investments.

The two sides also discussed the possibility for the corporation to advance loans to Jordanian firms to help them implement development projects.

Mr. Bostwick was accompanied by the U.S. Embassy's economic attache in Amman, Lloyd George.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	593.0	599.0
French franc	67.5	67.8
Swiss franc	134.1	134.5
German mark	130.8	131.2
Iraqi dinar	940.0	947.0
Syrian pound	81.17	81.57
Egyptian pound	486.0	497.0
Lebanese pound	105.5	107.9
U.A.E. dirham	83.9	84.0

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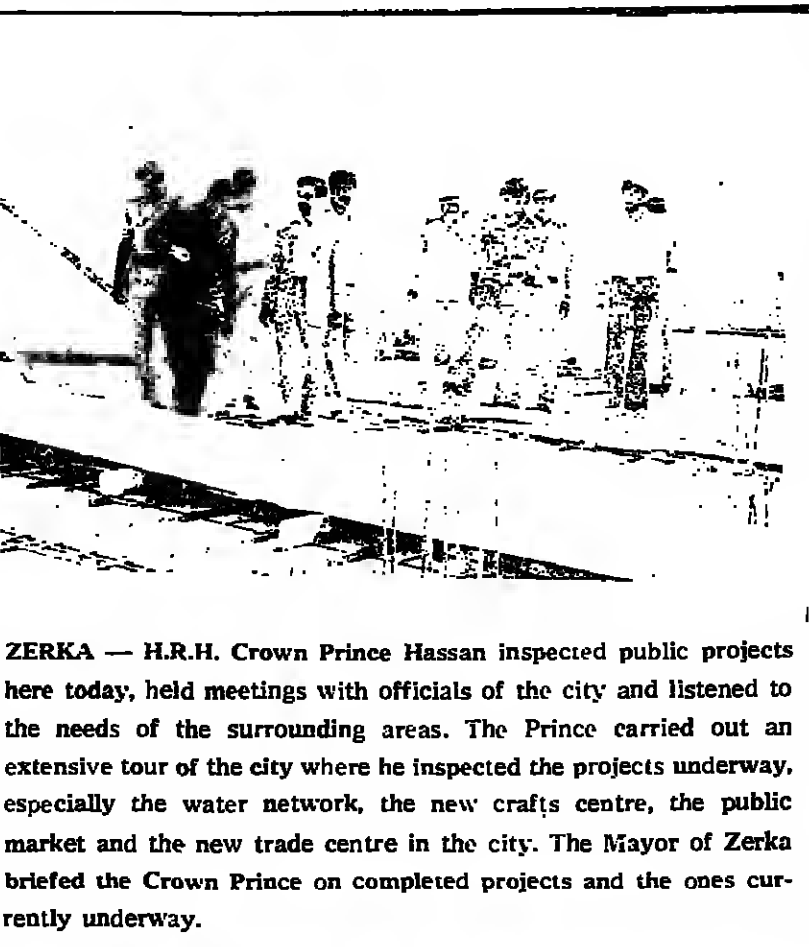
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Channel 3 & 6:	9.30 Reportage
6.00 Quran	Channel 6:
6.15 Cartoons	7.30 News in Hebrew
6.30 Agricultural programme	7.45 Varieties
7.00 Lucy show	8.30 Doctor at large
8.00 News in Arabic	9.00 Science report
Channel 3:	9.15 Play of the week
7.30 Sports programme	10.00 News in English
8.30 Arabic series	10.15 Gunsmoke (on both channels)

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrival:
8.00 Aqaba	9.40 Aqaba
11.00 Damascus, Aleppo.	9.40 Muscat, Doha
11.00 Cairo	9.45 Karachi, Abu Dhabi
11.30 Kuwait	10.00 Jeddah
11.30 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)	12.00 Bucharest (Tarom)
12.00 Vienna, Copenhagen	13.00 Rome
13.00 London	14.25 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GA)
13.15 Bucharest (Tarom)	15.20 Jeddah (SAA)
15.45 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)	16.00 Aleppo, Damascus
16.45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SAA)	17.10 Kuwait
19.30 Cairo	17.30 Cairo
20.00 Dhahran	18.55 Amsterdam, Brussels
20.30 Cairo (EA)	Geneva
21.00 Kuwait	19.30 Cairo (EA)
21.00 Karachi	20.50 London (BA)



ZERKA — H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan inspected public projects here today, held meetings with officials of the city and listened to the needs of the surrounding areas. The Prince carried out an extensive tour of the city where he inspected the projects underway, especially the water network, the new crafts centre, the public market and the new trade centre in the city. The Mayor of Zerka briefed the Crown Prince on completed projects and the ones currently underway.

British bulletin reviews

Jordan development plan

AMMAN. — An economic bulletin issued by the British Bank of the Middle East in London said that Jordan had recently witnessed a significant economic development especially since the costs of the five-year development plan had increased from JD 970 to JD 1,092 million.

The bulletin said that a new international airport would be built in Zizya in addition to 24 new highways, at a total cost of JD 70 million. It noted that the plan had entailed facilities for the hotel industry aimed at securing 12,000 beds by 1980 to meet the increase in tourist traffic. The bulletin said that the plan had allocated JD 55 million to the tourist sector, JD 144 million to the development of the Jordan Valley, and JD 43 million to the development of the Aqaba port.



Market Prices

Bell pepper	80—120
Bananas	160—200
Cauliflower	120—160
Carrots	50—70
Cabbage	50—80
Cucumbers (small)	100—140
Cucumbers (large)	60—80
Eggplant (small)	15—30
Eggplant (large)	35—65
Figs	160—200
Grapefruit	50—80
Green beans	80—100
Garlic (dry)	200—280
Grapes (green)	100—160
Hot pepper	120—160
Lemon	80—120
Marrow (small)	80—100
Marrow (regular)	50—70
Musk melon	35—55
Orange	90—140
Onions (dry) imported	60—90
Onions (white)	40—65
Okra (red)	80—120
Okra (green)	120—170

Potatoes (imported)	100—130
Potatoes (local)	100—130
Pomegranate	40—60
Peaches (large)	160—200
Pears (large)	200
Pears (small)	120
String beans	100—150
Tomatoes	50—80
Spinach	30—50
Water melon (large)	50
Water melon (small)	30
Wild cucumbers (small)	20—40
Wild cucumbers (large)	40—60

Radio

(On 856 KHZ)	
7.00	Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30	News bulletin
7.40	Newsreel
8.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (Part I)
1.00	News summary
1.04	Pop session (Part II)
2.00	News bulletin
2.15	Radio magazine
2.30	Music cavalcade
3.00	Concert hour
4.00	Old favourites
4.30	Easy listening
5.00	Thriller
5.30	Pop session (Part III)
6.00	News summary
6.03	Listener's choice
6.30	Science report
7.00	News bulletin
7.10	Newsreel
7.30	Sign off

Emergencies

Doctors:	
Dr. Saeed Haj Hassan	(44070)
Dr. Farouq Kalouti	(22280)
Pharmacies:	
Nassar	(22791)
Shadi	(25655)
Hindy	(24422)
Taxis:	
Jerusalem	(36955)
Neel	(44433)
Jordan	(23050)

India seeks to keep meet strictly non-aligned

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3. (AFP). — India is to oppose the admission of countries belonging to military alliances to the movement of non-aligned nations at their conference in Colombo this month, sources here say.

The Indians will thus stand out against the admission of Romania (Warsaw Pact), Portugal (NATO), and the Philippines (ASEAN).

In May the Romanian Prime Minister Mener Manesco, failed to convince Indian Premier Indira Gandhi of the need to support Romania's application to be an observer at the conference which opens on August 16.

India will support the proposals of Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, prime minister of Sri Lanka, aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a neutral zone.

The Indians will reaffirm their opposition to the presence of military bases, such as the United States base at Diego Garcia, in the ocean.

They will also oppose the plan supported by countries including Iraq to create a permanent headquarters for the movement of non-aligned nations.

India, the world's second most populous country, is thought likely to be seeking a leading role at the Colombo conference, the first summit of non-aligned nations to be held in Asia.

India's desire to play a more important part in Asian affairs has been seen in the country's diplomatic moves over the past few months. They have included the re-establishment of relations at ambassador level with Peking, the normalisation of relations with Pakistan, and attempts to promote a rapprochement between the countries of Indo-China and those belonging to the Association of South-East Asian Nations — Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia.

In a related development a draft agenda for the non-aligned summit submitted by the Malagasy foreign ministry was published in Tananarive today by the national news agency Madagascar Presse.

Topics included:

— A general survey and evaluation of the international political situation and the role of non-aligned nations in the world; — Africa and situations resulting from colonialism (the Comoros, Western Sahara, Djibouti, the Falklands (Malvinas), Puerto Rico, Panama, and Timor); the Middle East, Cyprus, Korea, Latin American problems, the Indian Ocean as a peace zone, implications of Detente, foreign interference in members' affairs, disarmament and international security.

— The examination and evaluation of the international economic situation problems of development, a new economic order, north-south dialogue, the fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

— The study of measures to reinforce economic cooperation and solidarity between non-aligned countries and other developing nations.

— Strategy for the strengthening of peace and international security and measures to increase solidarity and mutual aid between non-aligned states in the face of threats, pressures, and aggression.

— Measures aimed at promoting cooperation and the coordination of the non-aligned movement in education, information, culture, science, and other fields.

— Reinforcement of the non-aligned movement and joint action of partner states in the United Nations and international relations.

Meanwhile Sri Lanka's President Mr. William Gopallawa and Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike yesterday participated

Pakistanis to form anti-racist groups in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AFP). — Pakistanis in Britain are preparing to organise themselves into vigilante groups to defend their communities against "fascist and racist attacks."

Mohammad Faridi, secretary of the newly-formed Union of Pakistani Organisations, said yesterday: "We are not after a racial confrontation. But we are going to be prepared to defend ourselves physically if need be."

Mr. Faridi said that 22 Pakistani organisations from London and the provinces had agreed to form the union. Its main aim was to campaign for the banning of fascist organisations.

"Pakistanis are lacking in confidence at the moment," he said. "The union will provide people to go in at grass roots to organise them."

Local area defence committees would be formed, he said.

in a full dress rehearsal for the opening of the non-aligned summit conference in Colombo on August 16.

Eighty-five separate motorcades carrying "heads" of delegations drove along a three-mile-long ceremonial route from their respective hotels to the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall where the conference will be held.

Each motorcade consisting of two pilot cars followed by the VIP's limousine, two police motorcycle escorts, and a rear guard security car, drove on precision time, arriving at the hall at intervals of thirty seconds.

High-ranking army, navy, and airforce officers deputised for the heads of delegations.

At the hall, they were greeted by the president and prime minister and a rehearsal of the opening session followed with the playing of festive drums and lighting of the traditional oil lamp.

The Sri Lanka government debarked rancours yesterday that there would be a grave shortage of food during the non-aligned summit conference later this month.

It assured that arrangements have been made to ensure a steady supply of essential consumer items.

A committee appointed by the prime minister headed by a minister had made arrangements to supplement facilities already available for marketing in Colombo, a government statement said.

It advised the public not to be misled by black marketers and hoarders who were trying to create an artificial shortage.

Two new public fairs will be opened in central places in the city where vegetables, fish, meat, eggs, and other items will be sold at reasonable prices by the state marketing organisations and private traders, it added.

Franco's home becomes museum

MADRID, Aug. 3 (AFP). — The Parde, palace, the home of the late General Francisco Franco, has been turned into a museum and will be opened to the public tomorrow.

Among the objects displayed will be some of General Franco's personal possessions, documents signed by him, and some of the furniture used by him when he lived in the palace.



Arctic geography dictates USSR-Norway relations

TROMSO, NORWAY (CSM). — The Achilles heel of the mighty Soviet Navy is a well known but little emphasised fact of Arctic geography. And that, in turn, conditions political and security relations between the Soviet Union and its little neighbour, Norway.

Each fall, as the Arctic night descends, battalions of ice march down the Barents sea from Spitzbergen to the Kola Peninsula, forming a vast white barrier that cuts off all but 70 miles of the Soviet coastline from year round surface navigation.

The northern fleet, pride of the Soviet Navy and backbone of its nuclear second strike force, cannot escape this simple phenomenon of Arctic climate and geography. Its 200 major surface vessels must be home-ported at Pechenga and Murmansk in two narrow fjords along the 70-mile, ice-free stretch of coastline. Both are practically on Norway's northern back doorstep.

And Norway, though anxious to avoid unnecessary tension with its powerful neighbour, is a member of the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

As trim broad-shouldered Lt. Gen. Sverre Hamre, commander of Norwegian and NATO forces in northern Norway, put it at a recent briefing here, the Soviet complex in the Pechenga-Murmansk area is "extremely vulnerable."

There are two aspects to the Soviet buildup in the Pechenga-Murmansk region: the submarine force, which is not restricted by ice, and which makes up two thirds of the Soviet Union's nuclear second strike capability; and the surface vessels, including landing craft capable of carrying an entire brigade.

The latter have transformed the Soviet Navy from a glorified coast guard into a blue water navy able to project Soviet power to distant

parts of the world.

Northern Norway's proximity to the Pechenga-Murmansk complex does not threaten the submarine force. But it does highlight how narrow is the geographical base of the Soviet Union's massive buildup of surface ships.

It also pinpoints a corollary possibility: the greater the buildup, and the longer it proceeds, the more longingly must Soviet strategists look at Northern Norway's own ice-free coastline, laced with a network of protected passages and deepwater fjords.

General Hamre outlines two considerations that govern Norway's strategy vis-a-vis its powerful neighbour. First, no actions that might be viewed by the Soviet Union as a direct threat to the Murmansk-Pechenga complex.

Second, an unambiguous message to Moscow that any attempt on its part to grab northern Norway would be met immediately, not only by Norway's own modest forces in the region, but also by the entire might of the NATO alliance including, of course, the United States.

Although a member of NATO, Norway does not permit permanent stationing of allied forces on its territory in peace time, nor does it keep or permit to be kept a nuclear stockpile.

Its major forces in the three northern counties adjoining the Soviet Union and commanded by General Hamre are a motorised brigade of 5,000 men and ancillary units.

But, giving credibility to the second point, there are constant NATO exercises bringing quick reinforcements into the area. The allied mobile force is a frequent visitor.

General Hamre calculates that his own forces (plus small but efficient naval units counting two frigates, four mini-submarines, and 20 fast missile-equipped gunboats under the command of Rear Admiral R. Helseth) are sufficient to contain any first thrust by Soviet forces and to hold the fort until reinforcements arrive.

Cuba-Angola ties now turn economic

HAVANA, Aug. 3. (R). — Angola's President Agostinho Neto has flown home from his first official visit to Cuba with a pocketful of wide-ranging cooperation agreements and a reiterated assurance that Cuban troops would be at hand as needed.

Nine months after the first Cuban combat troops landed in Angola to save his Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) from a desperate military situation a new phase in relations has opened, less spectacular but probably long lasting and less military.

For Cubans, President Neto's visit marked the end of their bold military intervention in the former Portuguese colony 7,000 miles (11,000 km) across the ocean. They will now help the Angolans tackle serious economic difficulties and build up political institutions from scratch.

Prime Minister Fidel Castro, while addressing a mass rally alongside President Neto for Cuba's national day, said military problems "discussed a long time ago" were a minor issue in their talks.

The Angolan leader said the military situation no longer made it necessary for numerous Cuban troops—12,000 to 15,000 according to estimates in the United States—to remain in Angola, and his Cuban host confirmed that a gradual pullout was underway.

But both agreed that Cuban forces would remain "as long as necessary" to turn the MPLA guerrillas into a powerful regular army.

Their immediate task is to wipe out the remaining groups of rival guerrilla movements still reported active in border areas.

Emphasis during the talks was on the economic and technical assistance that Cuba can offer Angola, a country with huge potential resources but seriously lacking skilled labour.

Under a series of agreements, Cuba will provide doctors, nurses, teachers, bricklayers, and engineers, as well as experts in internal distribution and external trade, labour organisation, fishing, information, and propaganda.

Cooperation, in the words of Dr. Castro, will actually cover "every possible field" and make it necessary for several thousand Cubans to volunteer for the trip to Africa.

President Neto, who has emphasized the ideological and political

unity between the two countries is obviously keen to take advantage of the 17-year-long Cuban experience in order to avoid mistakes that often plague the policies of new-born revolutionary governments.

An agreement was signed between the Cuban Communist Party and the MPLA. Few details have been disclosed but some observers speculate that it might involve Cuban advice on setting up political institutions and mass organisations and possibly turning the MPLA from a guerrilla movement into a political party.

President Neto conveyed gratitude to the Cuban armed forces which, according to the figures ever mentioned here, lost under 150 dead during the fighting from November to April.

Those who expected a dramatic message of thanks were mistaken. The Angolan leader paid a tribute to Cuba's "international fighters" in his only public speech here.

This was in line with the attitude of Dr. Castro who said Cuba had not done a favour to Angola, but had merely fulfilled "an elementary international duty."

Cuba has consistently played down the role of its troops. During the civil war, though Cuban aid at home could read between the lines, military victories were ways attributed to the Angolan forces with the help of "internationalist solidarity."

Press photographs from Angola only showed Angolan soldiers without any Cuban in sight. On recently has the Cuban press started publishing pictures of Cuban civilians working in Angolan hospitals or on building sites.

No direct public reference was made to the situation in southern Africa during the visit. Although the issue is likely to have been covered.

The position of both countries has been made clear in the past. Both have declared support for the liberation movements in Namibia, Rhodesia and South Africa. Both also said that they would not send troops to help these movements in another massive Angola-type operation.

This, however, does not mean that some of the Cuban troops left behind in Angola may not be in guerrillas of the South African People's Organisation (WAPU) whose armed struggle openly supported by Cuba.

Yugoslav province looks forward to better future

PRISTINA, YUGOSLAVIA (CSM). — The autonomous southern province of Kosovo remains the least developed and most sensitive of Yugoslavia's mixed national regions. But things are looking up.

Before World War II, the province had no industry except for the Trepcia lead mine, which was then British owned. Eighty per cent of Kosovo's people worked the land with primitive tools.

Kosovo was a Serb colony ruled from royal Belgrade. Albanian, the language of 75 per cent of its people, was not recognised.

After 1945, this changed officially, and Kosovo became an autonomous province ostensibly with rights equal to those of the six republics of the new Communist federation.

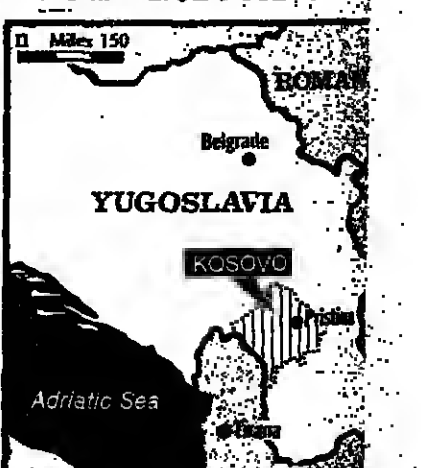
In practice, however, it remained a "Cinderella." It received limited economic help, and the Serb minority was very much on top until the late 1960s.

Only then did Belgrade, alarmed by nationalist riots, begin to wake up to the effect on Kosovo's increasingly embittered Albanians of the lively anti-Titoist propaganda beamed from neighbouring Stalinist Albania.

Aid was increased, the secret police force was reduced and de-Serbianized, equal job opportunity and a university were established, and more Albanians brought into local leadership.

Even so, it was almost too little, too late. In spite of a severe crackdown on irredentist outbursts, the situation was not pacified until 1975, when yet bigger federal allocations were made to speed the construction of factories, roads, and schools and to provide a boost for living standards.

Kosovo now receives one-third of Yugoslavia's federal assistance programme as well as substantial credits from federal and Serbian budgets. With the Trepcia mine enjoying a gilt-edged rating among the world's lead and zinc producers, the 1976-80 economic plan earmarks big investments to develop



lop the region's massive untapped reserves of coal, minerals, electric energy.

West Germany figures in plans to double present power capacity. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is helping with a big irrigation flood-control project.

In the last five years much has been accomplished, even the population growth—at 2.7 per cent yearly one of the highest in Europe—continues to strain living and educational development, however much they are accelerated.

Before the war nearly 90 per cent of Kosovo's population was illiterate. Now that is below per cent.

The university is bursting at the seams with 20,000 full-time and 7,000 part-time students. In ten of them are Albanian.

The student generation's rising long since moved on from Russian-style "socialist realism" to a Communist Party official Kosovar. "Now," he says, "read Galsworthy, Katherine Mansfield, Hardy, and their success. Next year 'Ulysses' will be listed in Albanian."

Added to a better standard of living, all this probably explains local leaders' pride and a confidence that the voice of the Albanians on the other side of the mountains finds it difficult to get a response here now.

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African deal is a key outlet for French nuclear industry

PARIS, Aug. 3, (AFP). — French industrial sources said yesterday a 5,000 million franc (near 1,000 million) contract for supply of two 900-megawatt nuclear power plants to South Africa was certain to be signed in a week or two.

They said the signing had been held up for a few days pending settling of a number of legal technical problems.

The contract was won by a French industrial consortium group — three leading French companies — Framatome, Alsthom, and Batignolles — and the power plants will be of the same design as the Fessenheim I plant built by the Electricite De France (EDF), the French electricity authority.

The plant is now undergoing trial and is due to go into operation by the end of next October. Industry sources consider the deal with South Africa as highly significant because French nuclear industry, which entered the international market much later than North American and Western European rivals, had so far no success abroad.

France has signed a letter of intent for the purchase of two French nuclear plants, but no firm contract is expected until early next year.

Industry sources said there were indications that France would also secure an order for two new plants from South Korea. They said nothing was certain and it would take several months before the prospects had been clarified.

A report from Seoul said a joint communiqué issued at the end of a three-day visit by French Trade Minister Raymond Barre indicated that his talks with South Korean leaders had broached a deal a step nearer. The statement confirmed that the pending problem of French financing such a contract other projects had been settled recently.

French industry and authorities known to be in contact with prospective buyers of French nuclear technology, with a view to achieving deals in the near term.

According to industrial experts, aim is to make sure that the contract with South Africa will be followed by others because French nuclear industry will have

to construct at least two plants annually over the next few years to preserve its profitability.

The EDF, the world's biggest buyer of nuclear plants at the moment, has ordered five plants a year for the period up to 1978. Its aim is to make sure that one-quarter of French electric power will be produced by nuclear plants by 1985 — although this target may conceivably be revised downward.

But the workshops of the Creusot-Loire group, France's only nuclear plant constructor, have the capacity of seven plants annually. This leaves two available for sale to foreign buyers.

Faced with sharp competition from American firms and European competitors including West Germany, the French industry is likely to seek cooperation with neighbouring countries in order to broaden its basis and enhance its credibility.

Cooperation may be developed with Belgian industry. A French-designed plant is operating in Belgium and two others are under construction.

Spain, which wants to consolidate its budding nuclear industry, may be another candidate for cooperation with French firms, although that country recently ordered a plant from the U.S. Westinghouse group.

Industrial experts consider that such a cooperative approach will be backed up by France's policy of offering prospective plant buyers long term contracts covering the whole cycle of supplies, enrichment and reprocessing of uranium.

However, sharp foreign competition is not the only problem faced by the French industry. Another factor is that Western nuclear nations are worried about the spread of civilian nuclear installations which, as in the case of India, may open the door to military atomic technology.

Bahrain aims to be financial centre

BAHRAIN, Aug. 3 (R). — Bahrain's monetary agency yesterday released the first market trading figures for the state's new offshore banking venture and Director-General Alan Moore said they had exceeded expectations.

The Gulf island state set out to become a leading financial centre last September and has so far granted licences to 32 international banks to set up offshore banking units (O.B.U.'s).

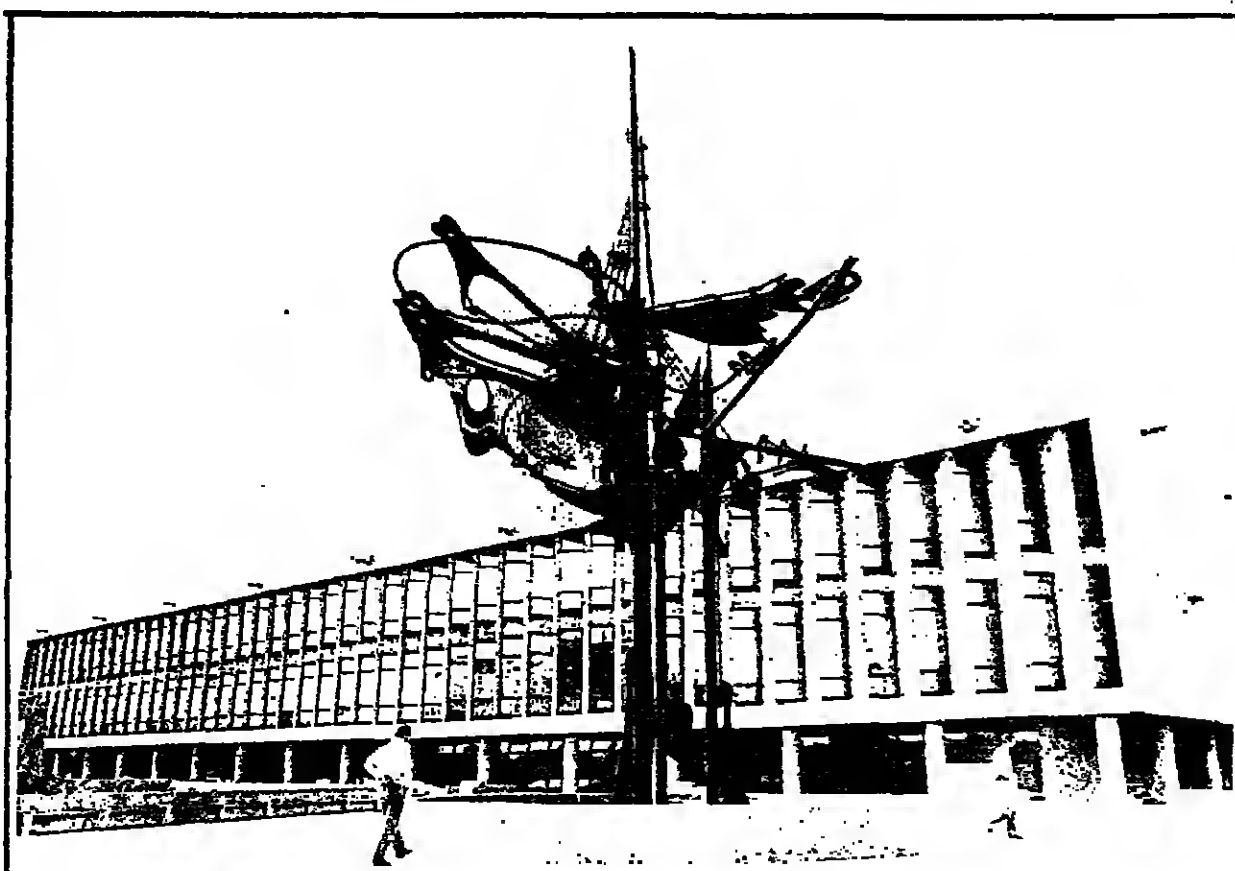
A monetary agency statement said that statistics for the end of June showed that the sixteen offshore banks actively trading in Bahrain at that time had assets of \$3.5 billion, of which almost one billion dollars were non-bank risk assets.

"One-and-a-half billion dollars of the resources required to support the assets came from the Arab world with the remainder drawn from far eastern, European and American markets thanks to Bahrain's unique ability to deal with all other markets during its working day," the statement said.

It also said that dollars comprised 77 per cent of the market and Saudi riyals and other Gulf currencies another 15 per cent.

The statement added that the O.B.U. interbank market stood at \$85 million.

"Since 30th June a number of other banks have commenced trading and the growth of the market appears to be continuing strongly," it said.



The new building of the Ashkhabad State Library in Turkmenia (a Union Republic of the USSR) is one of the most beautiful in the Turkmen capital. Two different styles are well blended in the architecture of the building. The concrete outer walls are features of the European school, while the yards, open galleries and ornamented floor belong to the Oriental style.

Kuwait delegation on business in East Borneo

JAKARTA, Aug. 3 (R). — A Kuwaiti parliamentary mission left here today for Samarinda in East Borneo to inspect timber projects and oil installations there as part of their four-day visit to Indonesia.

Last night the Kuwaiti parliamentarians were received by Foreign Minister Adam Malik for an hour during which they exchanged views on ways to promote closer relations between Indonesia and Kuwait.

Before leaving for Samarinda the mission met religious Affairs Minister Mukti Ali and toured the botanical garden in Bogor, some 40 miles (65 km) south of here.

The mission leaves for Singapore next Friday on their way home.

IMF reports increased world trade restrictions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AFP). — The economic recession caused a number of countries to increase restrictions in international trade in 1975 and in the first few months of this year, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) reports.

But most of them avoided using such measures on a large scale, the IMF states in its annual report on foreign exchange restrictions.

"The adoption of more restrictive import policies occurred, in both developed and developing countries. But, in general, new or intensified restrictions were selective in their application. In only a few instances were they applied as a major instrument of balance of payments management," a summary of the report in the fund's fortnightly bulletin, "IMF Survey," declared.

The report recalled that, because of the recession, the volume of world trade decreased by about 6 per cent from 1974 to 1975.

It added: "Against the background of the decline in world trade and widespread payments imbalances, member countries in general continued to avoid large-scale resort to restrictions on current payments and transactions. Also, based on existing information in the fund, members in managing their international payments did not engage in competitive devaluation."

"While this outcome was on the whole satisfactory, given the difficult circumstances faced by many countries, there was a clearly discernible trend toward the greater use of import controls and other restraints on current transactions by countries which as a group accounted for a significant share of world trade."

The report also said that the most severe restrictions were imposed in the developing countries, but it noted that one of the important aspects of the decisions taken in the industrialised countries was recourse to selective controls on imports and to agreements with producers to limit exports.

Indonesia threatens takeover if oil firms refuse terms

JAKARTA, Aug. 3 (R). — Indonesia said yesterday it was prepared to take over the operations of any foreign oil companies refusing to accept new terms giving the government a larger share of their revenue.

The head of the state oil company Pertamina, General Piet Harjono, told newsmen his company had been preparing for such a move, which he said would not amount to nationalisation.

The foreign companies were given until last Saturday to accept the government demands but General Harjono said only two of the six major producing companies, Union Oil and Atlantic Richfield, both of the United States, had signed new contracts.

Another American company, Petromer Trend, had rejected the terms General Harjono said. The French company Total and the Indonesian-American Petroleum Corporation (IAPCO) had agreed in principle but needed to consult their partners while the Japex company wanted to consult the Japanese government, he said.

The Indonesian government is presenting the tough new demands in an attempt to pay off more than \$6,000 million in debts owed by the state firm Pertamina.

The proportion of oil the government takes is to rise from 65 to 85 per cent and the 40 per cent of production that companies were previously able to set aside to cover the cost of exploration and development will be reduced by half.

The revised contracts are expected to bring in an extra \$600 million a year.

The government has already negotiated a one dollar per barrel increase from the U.S. companies Caltex and Stanvac, which operate under old-style contracts and produce over two-thirds of Indonesia's daily 1.5 million barrels.

General Harjono said the government would soon turn its attention towards the half-dozen smaller companies producing oil in this country. The rest of the 28 foreign firms operating here have not yet started production.

Oman launches 5-year plan

MUSCAT, Aug. 3 (R). — The Oman government today launched a five-year plan to achieve self-sufficiency in agriculture.

The plan envisaged bringing an additional 10,000 hectares under cultivation and raising the value of agricultural output, including fisheries, by almost 150 per cent to 133.4 million rials (£220 million).

Officials said special emphasis would be placed on developing export-orientated projects.

Paris will host electronics show

PARIS, Aug. 3, (AFP). — The world's first electronics event next year will be the International Electronic Components Exhibition in Paris from March 31 to April 6.

The show, at the Porte de Versailles exhibition ground, will include four main sections: electronic components, measuring instruments, materials and products of special interest to the electronics industry, and equipment and methods specific to the manufacture and installation of electronic components.

A symposium will be held from March 28 to April 1 in connection with the exhibition. Its main purpose will be to confront the viewpoints of various countries and those of industry and the public sector on the development of electronics in the next five years, including technical, social and economic problems.

The symposium will be called, "Electronics Plus 5".

Dubai to build big sea port

DUBAI, Aug. 3 (R). — The Gulf state of Dubai yesterday awarded contracts to a group of foreign and local firms to build a 3,000-million dirham (about £440 million) port at an industrial site near Dubai.

The new port, designed to be the biggest in the Gulf region, is expected to be completed in four years.

Among the 13 successful bidders was an Anglo-Dutch consortium, Costain-Blankenfort, Okura and Nippon Kōka of Japan, Balfour Beatty (Impey), and Sir William Alcock, and partners of Brierley.

The size of each contract was not disclosed.

The port at the industrial centre of Jebel Ali, 20 miles (about 30 km) east of Dubai, will have 74 berths for general cargo, free zone berths, and for bulk carriers and container ships.

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Did St. Brendan the Navigator really beat Columbus by 900 years?



The hide-hulled Brendan, without its sails.

DUBLIN (CSM) — Five seamen are bobbing their way from Ireland to Iceland in a leather sailboat on the first leg of what they hope will be an epic 4,000-mile North Atlantic voyage to Boston. Purpose: to prove that an Irish monk, St. Brendan the Navigator, could have beaten Columbus to America by 900 years.

From the Aran Islands off Ireland's coast, where the crew stopped recently on their five-month "stepping-stone" route to North America, came the report that the 36-foot thin-skinned curragh Brendan was riding rough seas well.

"We are very confident," said Timothy Severin, explorer, author and leader of the expedition. "I see no reason why we can't be in Boston by mid-October in time to help America celebrate the bicentennial."

Following clues that he found in medieval manuscripts on the route to the New World supposedly taken by St. Brendan, Mr. Severin and his crew will cross to Scotland from Ireland, bypass the bleak Faroes Islands, sail to Iceland, then south through the ice-berg tracks of Greenland and Newfoundland to Boston.

The banana-shaped skinboat, grease-smeared like a channel swimmer and outfitted with two goatskin sails, was built in County Cork, Ireland, to detailed specifications from the medieval accounts of St. Brendan, who described remarkable voyages.

The modern Brendan, like medieval Irish curraghs, was hand-fashioned from the hides of 25 oxen. The hides were tanned in oak-bark

tury by an Irishman. Although the manuscript is laced with fanciful mystical experiences, it was the detailed descriptions of places that do indeed exist that convinced Mr. Severin that St. Brendan's monks may well have made a series of voyages to a number of landfalls that eventually led to the American mainland.

Archaeologists have been puzzled by research that shows that when the Vikings got to Greenland they discovered the remains of skinboats and such church effects as bells, books, and crucifixes. An eminent American historical geographer, Carl Saver claimed that these discarded items were evidence of a colony of Irish monks who had fled before the advancing Vikings.

For the building of his own craft, Mr. Severin went first to the English Leather Institute, which then conducted extensive tests on 15 varieties of medieval leather. The kind that measured up best was oak-bark-tanned leather, the same kind that St. Brendan is thought to have used.

Construction plans for the hull were entrusted to Colin Mudie, joint chairman of the Small Craft Group of the Royal Institute of Naval Architects and a noted yachtsman. Working within the confines of historical probability and the specification of the "Navigator," Mr. Mudie designed a 36-foot vessel that weighs 2,000 pounds when empty and 6,000 fully loaded. It has an eight-foot beam and a one foot draft.

To learn more about handling curraghs, Mr. Severin consulted with 76-year-old John Goodwin, a Kerryman who is the last surviving professional curragh builder. And for experience on the open seas, Mr. Severin hired four Gaelic-speaking boatmen to row him into the Atlantic in their working curraghs.

Actual building of the Brendan at Crosshaven Boat Yard soon developed into a cooperative effort by a dedicated group of people. Much of the work was done at night, and the basic hull was completed last January, just in time to be the star attraction at the London Boat Show.

In addition to Mr. Severin, the crew, picked from 4,000 volunteers from all over the world, includes George Moloney, an Irish-born Londoner, as sailing master; Peter Mullet, a London photographer and experienced sailor; Ar-

thur Magan, an Irish mechanic and yachtsman; and Rolf Hansen, a Norwegian advertising executive who is filming the voyage. Mr. Severin calls Mr. Hansen "our Viking representative on this expedition."

Unlike the medieval monks who depended upon the stars and their prayers to guide them in the right direction, Mr. Severin's men are sailing with the latest navigational equipment recommended by the U.S. Navy, plus an inflatable lifeboat.

As a scholar, Mr. Severin knows that a successful voyage to America will not prove that St. Brendan actually sailed there. But it will accomplish two important objectives: It will prove that St. Brendan could have made such a voyage, and it will focus attention on medieval Irish voyages as a way of encouraging research.

How they're breaking records down Tokyo's backstreets

TOKYO, (AP). — Tricycle racing, but not the kiddie kind, is one of the newest sports in Japan.

Every weekend young drivers in colorful crash helmets and jump suits take to the course in their slender, five-speed vehicles to the cheers of hundreds of spectators.

The tricycles, 2.1 metres long, 1.1 metres wide and weighing 25 kilos, have two wheels in front and a bigger one in the rear. Equipped with a five-speed transmission and a powerful disc brake, the machines cost about \$400.

The driver virtually lies on his

back in a bucket seat with his feet in stirrup-like pedals. Power is pumped to the rear wheel by a pair of chains, while he steers, changes gears and brakes with two levers on both sides of the vehicle.

The tricycle can hit 65 kilometres per hour on flat roads, and up to nearly 100 kmph an hour on a downhill course, said Tohru Kikuchi, a spokesman for the All-Japan Tricycle Sport Association which has designed and improved the vehicle over three years.

"One of our bike enthusiasts, Ryoji Miyashita, came up with an idea for a fast tricycle three

years ago. We started designing, testing and improving the concept, and the production model rolled out three months ago," Kikuchi said.

The Association then started recruiting members. It now has more than 350, mostly college students in and around Tokyo, Kikuchi added.

In a recent "Grand Prix," about 120 tricycle riders competed in 1,000-metre, 1,500-metre, 2,500-metre and 5,000-metre speed races and a 250-metre woman's obstacle race. The course was a specially blocked-off section of streets.

The racers, waved off by starter's flags, spun their machines intentionally to make fast turns and dashed across the finish line with team insignias, numbers and sometimes sponsors' names flashing.

"We run the tricycle races like conventional car races. Even a lot of techniques are similar," explained Kikuchi, when a machine retired due to mechanical trouble — a disconnected chain.

Tokuho Inouye, a 22-year-old Tokyo student, won the 5,000-

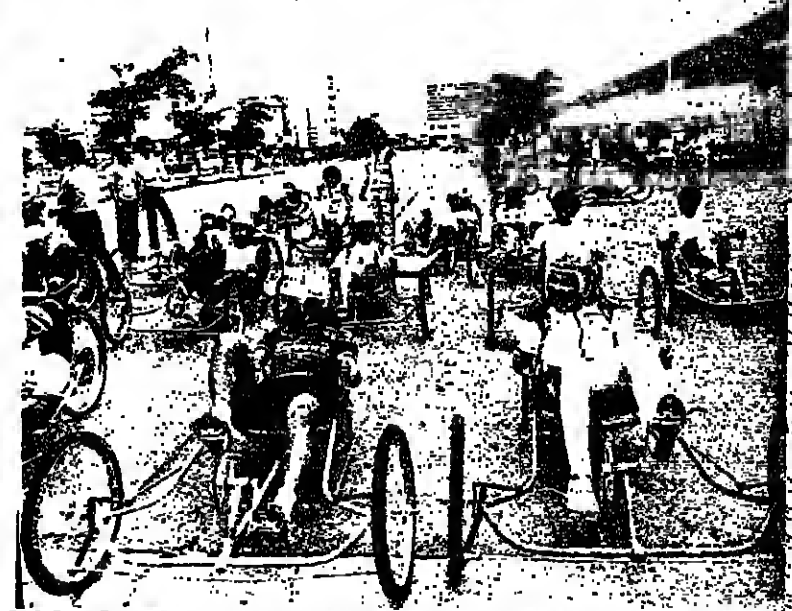
metre speed race in nine minutes and 38 seconds, averaging 32 metres an hour. Miss Fumiko Auchi, 19-year-old coed and sole woman contender in the event, ended 18th.

"I pedalled hard but not enough," said Inouye after the race. "I have been fascinated by the tricycle all the way and write my graduation paper on sport."

Miss Amauchi, a long skier, said, "I started the race as off-season training. But when I tried it, I instantly fell in with it. It's so much fun."

The new sport has one problem in this densely populated country — streets to ride on. Though it is lawful to drive tricycles on regular streets, Association bans it to avoid accidents. Instead, it leases bikes or arranges for special free runs.

So far, about 50 tricycles have been exported to the United States, Kikuchi said, adding, apparently the Americans are doing better records than us.



RACING TRICYCLES — A new sport in Japan involves racing wheeled cycles that can make up to 65 kilometres an hour. Above are lined up for start, hands grasping the trikes' two sticks.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Perched
4. Small number
7. Barracuda
11. Cleverly evasive
13. An atmosphere of sanctity
14. Night club
15. Pearl Buck character
16. Group
17. Clout
18. Decorate
22. Russian plane
24. Horse fly larva
27. Impression
28. Tropical cuckoo
29. Overseas
30. Skiffish
31. Urge
32. Corded cloth
33. Ancient chariot
35. Thick outer coating
37. Antique
41. College in New York City
42. Eloquent speech
45. And others: Latin
46. Clique
47. Report
48. Pipe fitting
49. Worm

DOWN

1. Denomination
2. Wings
3. Bass trumpet
4. Resinous tree
5. Dusk
6. Clammy
7. Elucidate
8. Webbing on ducks' feet
9. Causing to be happy
10. High fashion
12. Coarse hominy
17. Body politic
19. Supported
20. Roman date
21. Ship-shaped clocks
23. One-horse carriage
24. Carry on
25. Of a place
34. Affix a time
36. Dickens' character
38. Triangular inset
39. Goddess of mischief
40. Colors
41. Fit of peevishness
42. Fall month: abbr.
43. Streak in mahogany
44. Gnawed



Par time 25 min. AP Newsfeatures 8-4

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هكذا من الاصل

Lord Killanin: Olympic ideals must go on

MONTREAL, Aug. 3, (AFP). — Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, yesterday warned future host cities to the Olympic games that if their promises were not fulfilled, the IOC would withdraw the games.

After bowing to the Canadian government over the non-participation of Taiwan in the 21st Olympic Games, the Irish peer told a post-olympics press conference here that he had known of the Canadian government's position and a delay in the construction of the sites here at the end of last year, he would have called an emergency meeting to discuss cancellation of the Montreal Olympics.

Asked what action the IOC would take if Moscow, hosts to the 20 Olympics, refused the participation of certain countries, the president replied: "The games will be cancelled."

Under pressure from the Canadian government the IOC offered Taiwan the compromise of participating under the name and flag of China. Taiwan refused and withdrew on the eve of the July 17 opening ceremony.

On the "two-Chinas" issue Lord Killanin said: "We want the People's Republic of China back into the Olympics. China has applied for membership but only on the condition that there is only one China. This is uppermost in my mind and it will need a lot of diplomacy to solve this problem before the Moscow games."

Congratulations to the games organising committee for the successful running of these Olympics he said: "The games were a tremendous success. Once the games started the games overcame everything. All the effort that has been made has been worthwhile."

But he said later about the last-minute withdrawal of Arab and African countries: "The saddest moment for me was to see the competitors packing their bags home without even being given the opportunity to compete."

Law says: Tanaka must be indicted before Aug. 9

TOKYO, Aug. 3 (AFP). — The Tokyo District Prosecutors' Office has decided to indict former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka on bribery charges just before Aug. 9, when the Statute of Limitations takes effect.

This was reported today by Yomiuri Shimbun, quoting headquarters sources.

The Statute of Limitations becomes applicable on Aug. 9 for 100 million yen (\$333,000) of the Lockheed money covered by a coded receipt expressed in "peanuts," each peanut standing for one million yen (\$3,300).

The reasons for the prosecution setting a deadline for Mr. Tanaka's bribery indictment — he is already in the detention house on charges of violation of the Foreign Exchange Control Law — are as follows:

— The indictment of Mr. Hiro Hiyama, former Board Chairman of Marubeni Corporation, on charges of violation of the Foreign Exchange Law over receipt of 500 million yen (\$1,666,000) has confirmed Mr. Tanaka's violation of the same law.

— Investigations so far have made clear the intentions and purposes of the 500 million yen paid by Lockheed to Mr. Tanaka via Marubeni, leaving only the official responsibility and competence of Mr. Tanaka as prime minister involved in the matter to be elucidated.

If Mr. Tanaka is not indicted by Aug. 9, the Statute of Limitations will become effective (after a three-year period from the time of Foreign Exchange Control Law violation and the simple bribe-taking act).

The prosecutors, since Mr. Tanaka's arrest on July 27, have energetically questioned Mr. Tanaka about the 511 million yen received from Lockheed in violation of the Foreign Exchange Control Law. They believe, as a result of close interrogation of Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Hiyama, former senior managing director of Marubeni, Toshiharu Okubo and Mr. Masanori Kasahara, Mr. Tanaka's private secretary and chauffeur, that Mr. Tanaka had taken 500 million yen (\$1,666,000) as a bribe.

Meanwhile, senior executives of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party have been severely criticising Justice Minister Osamu Inaba for "going it alone," having prosecutors arrest Mr. Tanaka, the most powerful faction leader in the party, without consulting the top party officials, except perhaps Prime Minister Takeo Miki. Deep dissatisfaction was expressed that the proper party boards had not been consulted beforehand in such an important matter. Mr. Miki and Mr. Inaba are likely to be in hot water over this, informed sources said.

welcome to present it but they replied "we have no case to make."

He insisted: "It was the national Olympic committees of African countries who made the decision not the IOC. We do not recognise the South African Olympic committee."

"Speaking as Killanin, I am opposed to sports-tours of South Africa. I am not only speaking to African nations but to the whole Olympic world to say how very much we regret that Africa did not compete."

"This is a very serious situation and step must be taken to prevent this in the future."

Asked if he had lost the fight in defending Olympic ideals against political pressures Lord Killanin replied: "The main thing is to keep the games going. You may get knocked down a couple of times but you don't throw in the towel."

British experts confident Seveso poison can be neutralised

MILAN, Aug. 3 (R). — Local government officials today advised nearly 1,000 children and pregnant women to leave an area of north Italy contaminated by a poison chemical leak.

British experts here, however, expressed confidence that they would be able to neutralise the toxic effects of the chemical which belched from a Swiss-owned factory at Seveso, north of here, three weeks ago.

Lombardy regional Health Minister Vittorio Riva told Reuters the new evacuation would be voluntary.

"The children will be able to return to their homes at night if they want to, but we are anxious they should leave out of the danger zone the day ... It is impossible to keep an eye on them all the time and they could touch contaminated crops and vegetables," he said.

Mr. Frank Jackman, of the British chemical engineering consultants Cremer-Warner and Company, said he was confident his team of experts would be able to find a way of destroying the highly-toxic chemical TCDD.

91 evacuated from Tal Al Zaatar

[Continued from page 1]

The British government today welcomed Dr. Kissinger's call yesterday for a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian issue.

A foreign office spokesman said Dr. Kissinger had expressed support for Premier James Callaghan's call on March 22 for Rhodesian whites to accept the principles of majority rule and for universal suffrage elections within two years.

The spokesman made no comment, however, on Dr. Kissinger's statement on South Africa's apartheid policy and on the question of Namibia.

These matters, are expected to figure prominently in talks Mr. Kissinger is due to have in London at a working breakfast with Mr. Callaghan.

Fritz Lang, Hollywood film director dies

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3 (R). — Viennese-born Fritz Lang, one of the giants in the golden age of German films and for years an innovative Hollywood director, died yesterday after a long illness. He was 85.

Lang was best known as the director of "M," a harrowing study of a child-killer and for other suspense thrillers, including "fury," a searing indictment of lynch-law and mob rule. Other films included "You only live once," "Hangmen also die," "Man Hunt," "The woman in the window," "Scarlet Street" and "Clash by night."

He once said: "I am profoundly fascinated by cruelty, fear, horror, and death. My films show my preoccupation with violence, the pathology of violence."

A pioneer in the dramatic use of sound, Lang was renowned for his crisp inventive pictorial style. To many in Hollywood, he was regarded as "a director's director."

But he also earned the reputation of a hard-driving, egocentric despot on a film set. After retiring more than a decade ago, he said: "I was something that is always hated in Hollywood — a perfectionist. Nobody likes a perfectionist."

Lang was born in Vienna on December 5, 1890, the son of Anton Lang, an architect, and the former Paula Schlesinger. He attended Vienna's Technical High School to study architecture.

Unhappy there, he ran away from home to study painting in Munich and Paris. Later he toured the world, supporting himself by selling postcards and drawing cartoons for newspapers.

Conscripted into the Austrian army after war broke out in 1914, he rose to the rank of lieutenant and was wounded four times. While convalescing in a hospital in Vienna he began writing short stories and screen plays, several of which he sold to Berlin film-makers.

Lang, a massive-featured man, received his first directorial assignment in 1919 when he directed "Halbblut" (the weakling), which he wrote — a story about a man destroyed by his love for a woman. It was a theme that cropped up often in his later films.

In 1920 he married Thea von Harbou, a writer of suspense thrillers who collaborated with him on the screen plays of films he was to make in Germany. His first major success was "Der milde Tod" ("the tired death") which was released in 1921 and shown in the United States under the title "Destiny."

Other of his early hits included "Dr. Mabuse der Spieler," "Die Nibelungen," "Frau im Mond" and "Spione."

Lang made "M" in 1921, two years before fleeing Nazi Germany after rejecting an offer from Josef Goebbels, the minister of propaganda, to head the film effort. He said later he hated Nazism.

Lang's first Hollywood film was "Fury," starring Spencer Tracy and Sylvia Sydney, produced in 1936. Filmed on a low budget, it turned out to be a huge critical success. Earlier, in 1927, he made "Metropolis," a controversial and highly-successful futuristic film conceived during a visit to New York in 1924.



OFFERING TIPS — Princess Grace, one time Hollywood actress now wife of the ruler of Monaco, speaks at a "family life conference" Monday in Philadelphia at the International Eucharistic Congress. Princess Grace offered the gathering some tips for harmonious family life — faith, love, discipline, respect for the husband's authority. The leaders of the conference called for a new international order to alleviate poverty and hunger in the Third World.

Mobutu to mediate in Kenya, Uganda dispute

KAMPALA, Aug. 3, (Agencies). — Zairese President Mobutu Sese Seko has sent an envoy to Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta, offering to mediate in the current dispute between Kenya and Uganda, it was learned here yesterday.

The offer was indicated in a message from President Mobutu, delivered to Ugandan President Idi Amin here by the Zairese charge d'affaires, informed sources said.

President Amin commented that he was in a good position to negotiate an agreement with President Jomo Kenyatta, because they knew each other very well, the sources added.

Kenyan-Ugandan relations deteriorated following the Israeli commando raid on Uganda's Entebbe airport a month ago to release hijacked passengers from a French plane.

The sources said President Amin told the Zairese charge d'affaires that Uganda had received messages of condolence from several countries following the death of Ugandan soldiers in the raid.

President Amin also commented that Israel took advantage of the hijackers' offer to exchange the hostages for Palestinian prisoners but no other country should think the same thing could be repeated.

The sources added that President Amin had sent telegram to Angolan President Agostinho Neto, condemning a "small group of Angolans who are fighting against your legal and revolutionary government."

"Some member states of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) should also be condemned for supporting Angolan rebels," he added.

In a separate development, diplomatic sources announced that Mr. Jack Tully, one of two Britons reported to be under arrest in Uganda, has been released.

Informed sources said Mr. Clegg had been charged with spying, and that Mr. Tully had been picked up several hours later when he went to Soroti to enquire about Mr. Clegg's whereabouts.

The Uganda government earlier denied all knowledge of the two Britons, missing in the country for six days, and said reports that they had been arrested were malicious propaganda.

West Beirut tries to absorb ceaseless exodus from Nabaa

BEIRUT, Aug. 3, (AFP). — Scores of refugees seek shelter daily in leftist-controlled western Beirut, fleeing from the tightening rightist vice around the leftist enclave of Nabaa, in the north-east.

"There is no water, no food, nothing, and the shells keep falling. My children are dead," a weeping elderly woman said this morning as she passed through the museum crossroads, the only point of passage between the two sectors of Beirut.

More than 80 people, mostly in groups of about 10, crossed on foot through the checkpoint within just one hour today.

Clutching small parcels containing a few treasured possessions, they explained, "it is all we were able to take."

Most came from Nabaa or from the neighbouring district of Bourj Hammoud. Before the civil war began 16 months ago, Nabaa had a population of 200,000 most of whom were poor Muslims. Today Nabaa forms, along with the nearby Tal Al Zaatar camp, the last Palestinian-progressist enclave in the conservative-controlled region.

And the vice has grown increasingly tighter around the district for the past two weeks.

In that time, water and food supplies have almost disappeared, while artillery bombardments have taken an ever greater toll.

Those who can, take the first opportunity to leave the district and seek refuge in western Beirut.

"We are Lebanese too, like the Phalangists who are chasing us from our homes," an elderly man said. Why were these things happening, he wanted to know.

The exodus—through the no-man's-land of the museum district, where rubble covers the streets and houses have been gutted by fire of shelling—was heart-breaking.

Arriving on foot, weighed down by cartons and packages, the small groups of refugees hesitated for a moment at the corner of Damascus road—where dozens of people have fallen to snipers' bullets—before venturing into the open. The sector was relatively calm: only sporadic shooting was heard.

For the refugees, safety began on the other side of the road where

Rudolf Bultmann, theologian dies

MARBURG, Hesse, Aug. 3, (AFP). — Rudolf Bultmann, the Protestant theologian noted for his denunciation of "myths" in Christian dogma, died here Saturday, it is learned.

He had held the chair for New Testament Studies at Marburg University from 1921 until his retirement in 1951. He would have been 92 on August 20.

Soviet multiple warheads not yet aimed at W. Europe

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (R). — The U.S. state department said that the Soviet Union had not yet aimed its multiple warhead nuclear missiles at western Europe, but added that their deployment was apparently imminent.

A statement yesterday said deployment has not yet begun, although the Soviets are believed to be about ready to start.

Last week a report from the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) said the Soviet Union's 300 missiles aimed at western Europe were in the process of being modernised with multiple warheads.

However, referring to apparent differences in views between the state department and ACDA, ACDA officials later said the Agency had not meant to suggest the missiles were actually in place. But they insisted that the actual timing made little difference in view of what they described as a known Soviet intention to aim the multiple warheads at western Europe this summer.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market was slightly off the top after a quiet but steady session, dealers said. At 15.00 the F.T. index was up 1.3 at 368.4.

Leading industrials were mostly a penny or so higher on balance here changed, with some small buying interest seen in selective issues, dealers added. Government stocks maintained early gains of 1/16 to 1/8 in occasional short dated loans while long were unchanged all day.

Oils were easier by up to 2p where changed while banks closed off the top with net gains of 3p to 5p.

Mining shares were slightly easier following the lower gold bullion price and Australians also mostly eased.

Thomas Borthwick opened with a 15p discount in first time deals before gaining a net 4p by the close, dealers said.

Selected engineering stocks saw small interest and gains of 2p to 4p were scored by GKN, Hawker and Tubes, they added.

Net gains of a penny or two were seen in GEC, Reed, Dunlop and Metal Box while ICI, Fisons, Bowater and Unilever all fell back to overnight levels.

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